

- Please insert the following paragraph on page 1, under the title, and above the section titled "Field of the Invention":

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Reference to Related Applications

TECH CENTER 1600/2900

C This application is a U.S. national stage application filed under 35 U.S.C. 371, of international application No. PCT/US98/22655, filed on October 26, 1998, and published on May 6, 1999, in English, which claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/063,624, filed on October 27, 1997.

- Please replace the paragraph at lines 6-16 on Page 1 with the following text:

Background of the Invention

C Morphogens have been shown to induce tissue-specific morphogenesis in mammals. These proteins are able, on their own, to induce the migration, proliferation and differentiation of progenitor cells into functional replacement tissue. Although morphogens were initially recognized for their ability to induce ectopic, endochondral bone morphogenesis, these proteins have been shown to have utility in repairing a number of non-chondrogenic tissues, including dentin, liver, kidney, neural, cardiac lung, epithelial, and gastrointestinal tissue. See, for example, WO 92/15323; WO 93/04692; WO 94/06399; WO 94/03200; WO 94/06449; and WO 94/06420. See also, USSN 08/404,113; 08/445,467, now U.S. Patent No. 6,077,823; 08/432,883, now abandoned; 08/155,343, now U.S. Patent No. 5,656,593; 08/260675; 08/445,468, now U.S. Patent No. 5,849,686; 08/461,397, now U.S. Patent No. 5,972,884; 08/480,528, now U.S. Patent No. 5,652,118; 08/402,542, now U.S. Patent No. 6,395,883; 08/396,930, now abandoned; and 08/751,227, now abandoned, the disclosures of which are incorporated by reference.

- Please replace the paragraph at lines 28-30 and 1-9 on Pages 20 and 21 respectively with the following text:
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CU In yet other embodiments, an agent which acts as an agonist of a morphogen receptor may be administered instead of the morphogen itself. Such an agent may also be referred to as a morphogen "mimic," "mimetic," or "analog." Thus, for example, a small peptide or other molecule which can mimic the activity of a morphogen in binding to and activating the morphogen's receptor may be employed as an equivalent of the morphogen. Preferably the agonist is a full agonist, but partial morphogen receptor agonists may also be advantageously employed. Methods of identifying such agonists are known in the art and include assays for compounds which induce morphogen-mediated responses (*e.g.*, induction of differentiation of metanephric mesenchyme, induction of endochondral bone formation). For example, methods of identifying morphogen inducers or agonists of morphogen receptors may be found in U.S.S.N. 08/478,097 filed June 7, 1995, now U.S. Patent No. 6,040,431, and U.S.S.N. 08/507,598 filed July 26, 1995, now U.S. Patent No. 5,834,188, disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference.

- Please replace the paragraph at lines 22-28 on Page 25 with the following text:
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CU Morphogens have been shown to enhance survival of neurons and maintain neural pathways at risk of injury, or following damage to nerve tissue. See International application publication WO 94/03200. Morphogens have also been shown to induce dendritic growth in sympathetic neurons. United States Patent Applications U.S.S.N. 08/292,782 and 08/926,154, now abandoned, the disclosures of which are incorporated by reference. Since sympathetic neurons are responsive to both morphogens and cytokines, the possibility was considered that cytokines might interact with morphogens in these cells. The neurite outgrowth model was used to assess this possibility.

- Please replace the paragraph at lines 5-12 on Page 35 with the following text:

3.1 Screening Assays for Compounds Which Release the Inhibition of Morphogen-Induced Dendritic Growth

Ca Candidate compounds are evaluated for their ability to release morphogen inhibition by monitoring their effect on dendritic growth. OP-1 has been demonstrated to induce dendritic growth in a variety of neuronal cells, including sympathetic neurons, hippocampal neurons, cerebral cortical neurons, spinal motor neurons, and mesecephalic neurons. See U.S. Patent Application Serial Nos. 08/938,622, now U.S. Patent No. 6,506,729, 08/958,463 and 08/937,755, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference.

The paragraphs presented above incorporate changes as indicated by the marked-up versions below.

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